FIG. 1

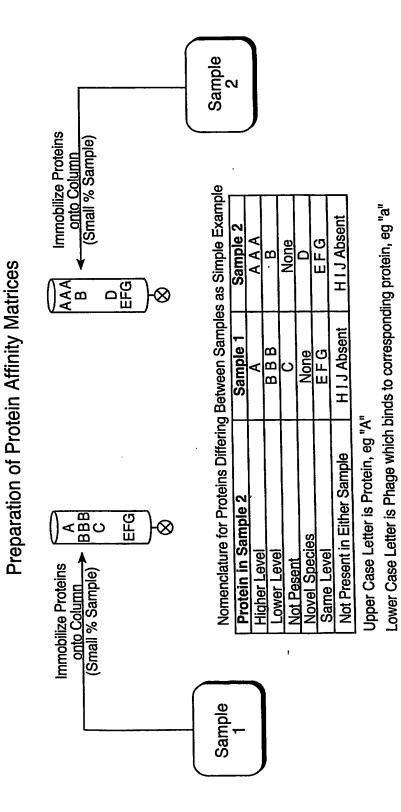
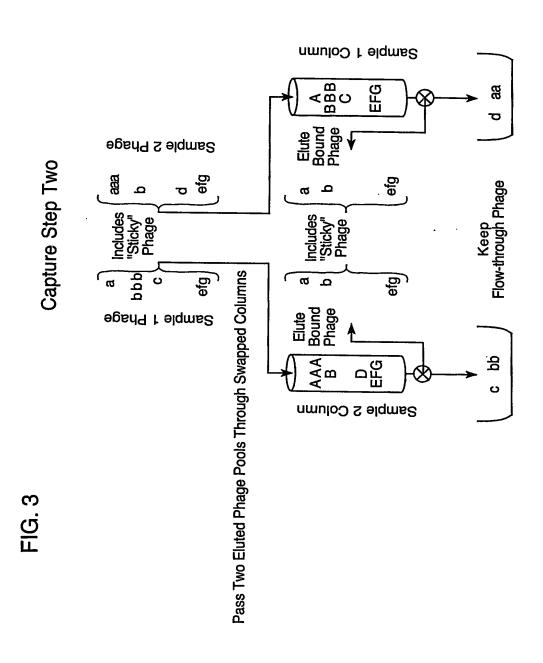
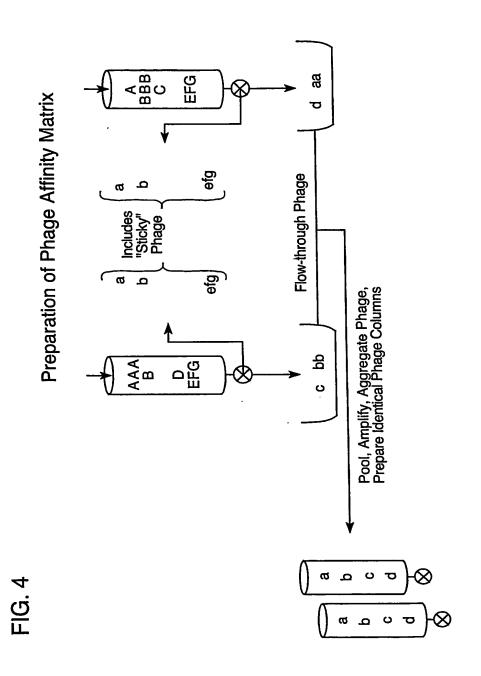


FIG. 2

Flow-through Phage Sample 2 Bute AAA bage B B a Phage Library (Peptide or Antibody) Pass Phage Through Columns Capture Step One Elute a Bound Phage bbb BBB F EFG Sample 1 Flow-through Phage

2/14





4/14

Sample 2 Pass Proteins through Column (High % Sample) Flow-through Phage Capture Step Three Pool, Amplify, Aggregate Phage, Prepare Identical Phage Columns ф ပ Pass Proteins through Column (High % Sample) D a Sample

5/14

Sample 2 IDENTIFY
PROTEINS
By Mass
Fingerprinting
and
Sequencing Quantitation and Identification of Difference Proteins Sample 2: Elution Time ISOLATE AND QUANTITATE DIFFERENCE PROTEINS B A R-P Sample1: Elution Time C 8 MS Peak Height Reversed-Phase Column into ESI Mass Spec Sample Isolate Column Elute Bound Proteins

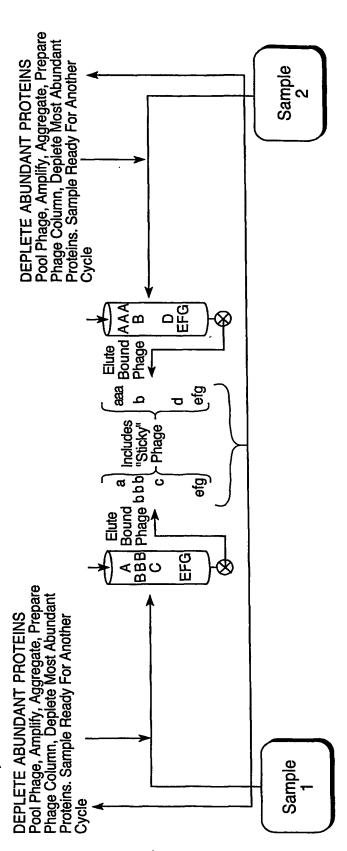
6/14

FIG. 7

ISOLATE AFFINITY REAGENTS Clone, Amplify, Aggregate Prepare Phage Column, a b Capture Protein, ID Protein Affinity Reagents Against Difference Proteins BBB C EFG gg Elute Bound Phage Flow-through Phage efg a efg Elute Bound Phage AAA 分 EFG ပ

FIG. 8

Depletion of Most Abundant Proteins

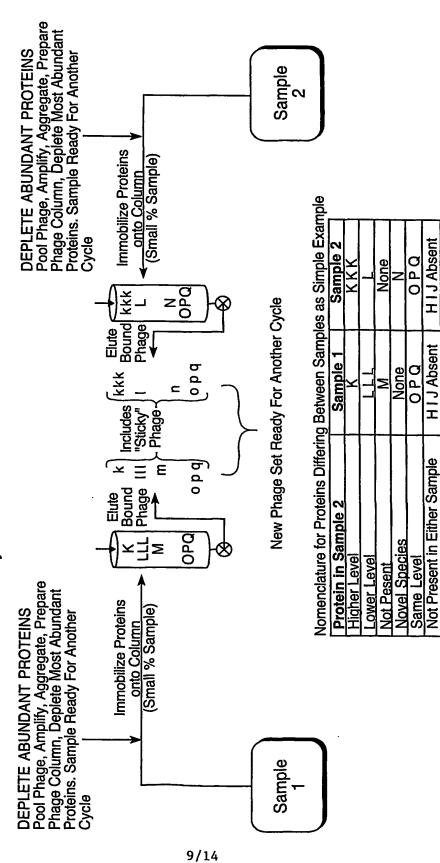


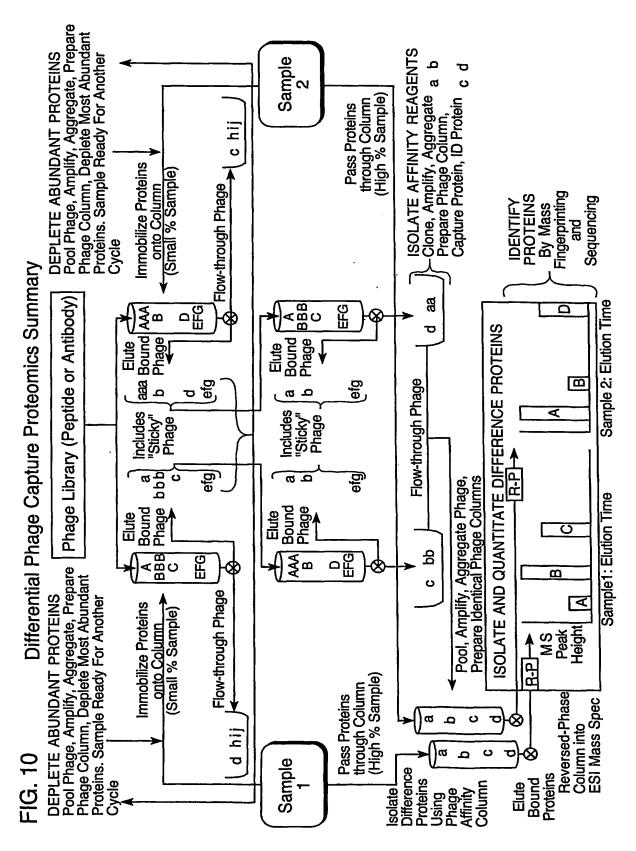
Lower Case Letter is Phage which binds to corresponding protein, eg "k"

Upper Case Letter is Protein, eg "K"

H I J Absent

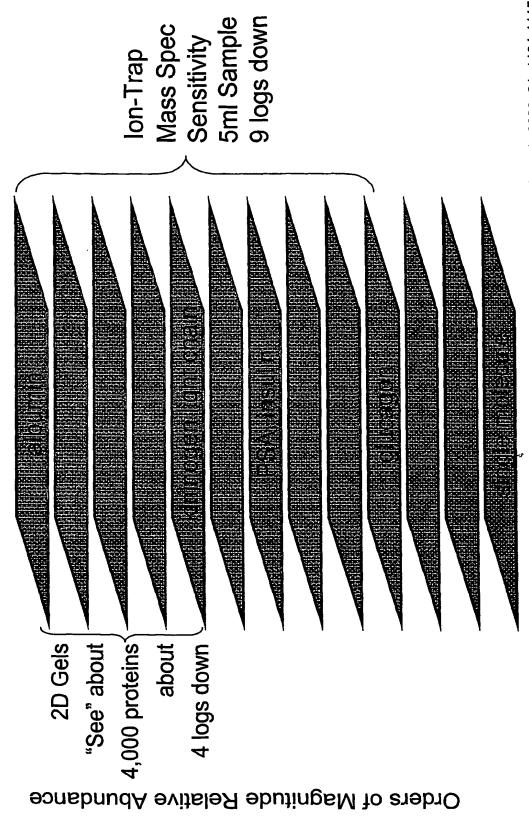
New Cycle With Less Abundant Proteins





Example: Human Plasma

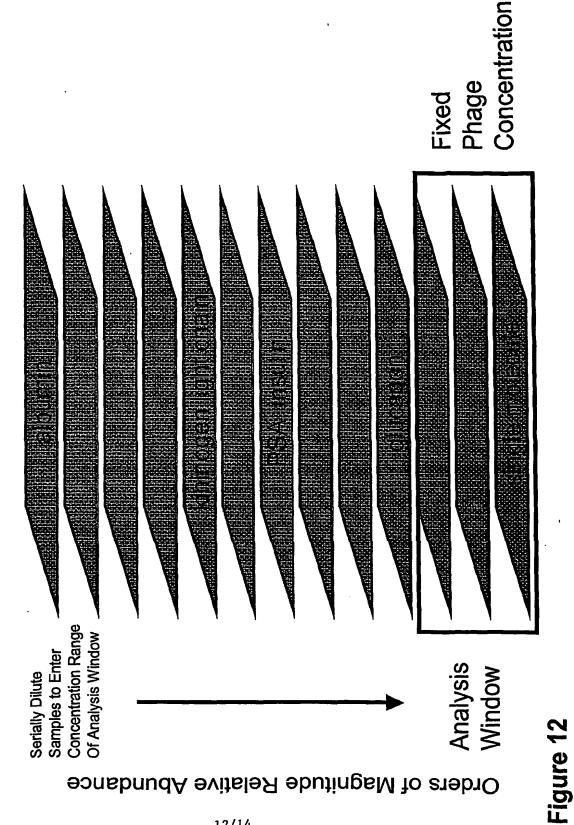
 4×10^5 protein species (estimated), 12 orders of magnitude relative abundance *



*Abundance data from Corthals, Wasinger, Hochstrasser and Sanchez; Electrophoresis 2000, 21, 1104-1115

Protein Abundance Window Analysis

Optimize analysis through Phage-to-Protein ratio



12/14

10/51877

PROTEIN ABUNDANCE WINDOW ANALYSIS

REPRESENTATION OF PROTEIN SPECIES PRESENT IN TWO HUMAN PLASMA SAMPLES FOR COMPARISON

THE ISOLATION OF PHAGE AGAINST SPECIES CHANGING BETWEEN TWO SAMPLES

5 1		~~~~ 110
N N	100,000 Z + 100,000,000 Z 10,000 Z + 10,000,000 Z 1,000 Z + 1,000,000 Z	100,2+100,000 Z, Δ=2 10,2+10,000 Z, Δ=9±2 Z + 1,000 Z, Δ=100 <u>z</u>
1 3,000,000,000,000 Z + 200,000,000,000,000,000 100,000,000,000 Z + 20,000,000,000,000 Z 10,000,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000,000,000 Z 10,000,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000,000 100,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000,000 10,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000,000 1,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000	100,000 Z + 20,0000,000 Z 10,000 Z + 2,000,000 Z 1,000 Z + 200,000 Z	100 Z+2,000 Z, Δ=z 10 Z + 200 Z, Δ=915 2 + 20 Z, Δ=19z 2 + 20 Z, Δ=19z 2 + 20 Z, Δ=19z
Z 1,000,000,000,000 Z + 20,000,000,000,000,000 Z 100,000,000,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000,000 Z 2 10,000,000,000,000 Z + 20,000,000,000,000 Z 1,000,000,000 Z + 20,000,000 Z 100,000,000 Z + 2,000,000,000 Z 10,000,000 Z + 200,000,000 Z 1,000,000 Z + 20,000,000 Z	100,000 Z + 2,000,000 Z 10,000 Z + 200,000 Z 1.000 Z + 20.000 Z	100 Z + 2,000 Z, Δ=z 10 Z + 200 Z, Δ=915 Z + 20 Z, Δ=19z
1,000,000,000,000 z + 2,000,000,000,000 100,000,000,000 z + 200,000,000,000 z 10,000,000,000 z + 20,000,000,000 z 1,000,000 z + 2,000,000,000 z 100,000,000 z + 200,000,00 z 10,000,000 z + 20,000,000 z 1,000,000 z + 2,000,000 z	100,000 Z + 200,000 Z 10,000 Z + 20,000 Z 1,000 Z + 2,000 Z	1,00 Z + 200 Z, A=2 90 Z + 20 Z, A=102 7 + 2 Z, A=2

General Protein Species named "Z"

All phage that bind to Protein Species Z named "z"

Proportions of Protein Species in Sample 1 compared to Sample 2 represented as: $n_1Z + n_2Z$

Number of phage remaining after column swap step represented as: $\Delta = n_3 z$

In this example, 101 phage particles are used

Therefore $\Delta = 101 - n_1 z$

Pass fixed amount of phage through serially diluted immobilized proteins Pool all phage captured

The shaded area indicates the successful generation of phage against, species changing between the two samples This results from the appropriate ratio of numbers of phage to numbers of proteins

Fixed Phage Concentration Serial Dilution Range Sample 2 10-6 10-11 10-7 10-10 10-3 10-5 10-2 10-8 10-9 Sample 1 Serial Dilutions Analysis Window Figure 14

14/14